

7 Ottobre 2013

## Lezione 4: SERIE NUMERICHE (IV parte)

### SERIE CON TERMINI DI SEGNO QUALSIASI

#### CRITERIO DI CAUCHY

Dato  $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n$  allora essa converge se e solo se

①

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \text{ t.c. } \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \left( \text{con } k \geq 1 \right) \left| \sum_{i=n_0+1}^{n_0+k} a_i \right| \leq \varepsilon$$

**Obs.** La condizione (1) è equivalente alle seguenti

(2)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  t.c.  $\forall n, m \in \mathbb{N}$  con  $n_0 \leq n < m$   $\left| \sum_{i=n+1}^m a_i \right| \leq \varepsilon$   ~~$\leq \varepsilon$~~

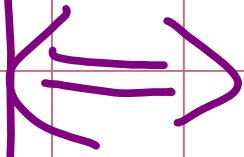
$$\left| \sum_{i=n+1}^m a_i \right| = \left| \sum_{i=n_0+1}^m a_i - \sum_{i=n_0+1}^n a_i \right| \leq \left| \sum_{i=n_0+1}^m a_i \right| + \left| -\sum_{i=n_0+1}^n a_i \right| \leq 2\varepsilon$$

**Dimm** (2)  $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  t.c.  $\forall n, m \in \mathbb{N}$  con  $n_0 \leq n < m$   $\left| S_m - S_n \right| \leq \varepsilon$

$$S_k = \sum_{i=0}^k a_i$$

$\uparrow \wedge$

$(S_n)$  converge a un lim. finit



$(S_n)$  e di Cauchy



$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n$  converge

## CRITERIO DELLA CONVERGENZA ASSOLUTA

Dato  $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n$ , se  $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} |a_n|$  converge allora converge anche la serie data.

### Osservazione

Il criterio NON DICE che se  $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} |a_n|$  diverge allora anche  $\sum a_n$  diverge.

Esempio  $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$  converge ma  $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  diverge.

Dinn (1)  $\sum |a_n|$  converge (2)  $\sum a_n$  converge

(1)  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  t.c.  $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$  (c.  $k \geq 1$ ) n. h.  $\left| \sum_{i=n_0+1}^{n_0+k} |a_i| \right| \leq \varepsilon$

(2')  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  t.c.  $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$  (c.  $k \geq 1$ ) n. h.  $\left| \sum_{i=n_0+1}^{n_0+k} a_i \right| \leq \varepsilon$

$$\left| \sum_{i=n_0+1}^{n_0+k} a_i \right| \leq \left| \sum_{i=n_0+1}^{n_0+k} |a_i| \right|$$

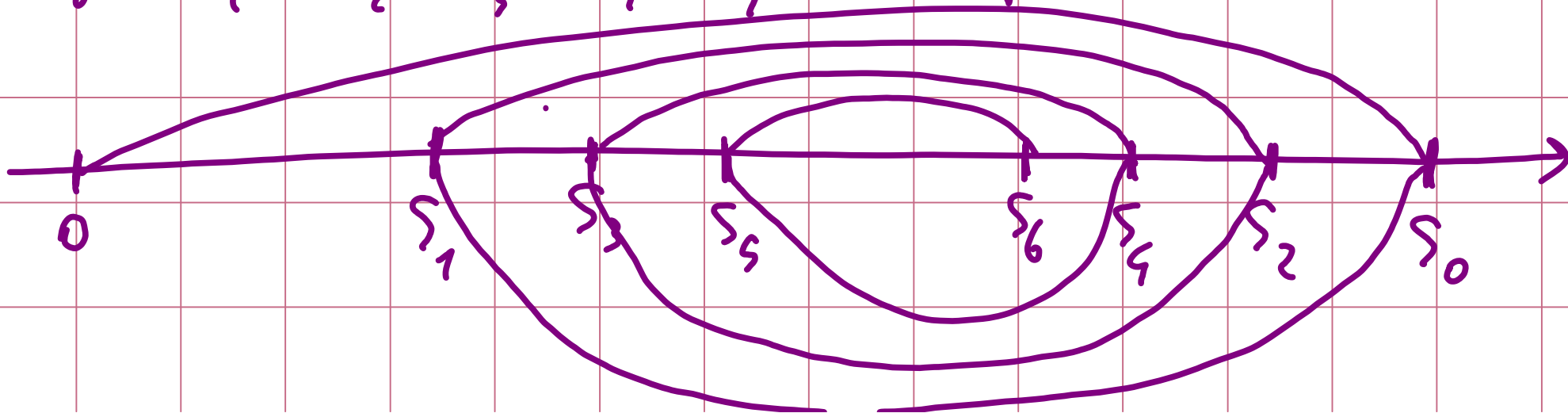
↑  
dir. tr.

## CRITERIO DI LEIBNIZ

Dato  $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ , con  $a_n > 0$ , tale che  $a_n \rightarrow 0$  decrescente,  
allora tale serie converge.

Dim.

$$a_0 = a_1 + a_2 - a_3 + a_4 - a_5 + a_6 - a_7 + \dots + a_{2n} - a_{2n+1} + \dots$$



## Dimostrazione

1)  $(S_{2n})$  è decrescente

$$S_{2n+2} = S_{2n} - \underbrace{a_{2n+1} + a_{2n+2}}_{\leq 0} \geq S_{2n}$$

2)  $(S_{2n+1})$  è crescente

$$S_{2n+3} = S_{2n+1} + \underbrace{a_{2n+2} - a_{2n+3}}_{\geq 0} \geq S_{2n+1}$$

3) Sia  $(S_{2n})$  che  $(S_{2n+1})$  sono limitate

$$S_{2n+1} = S_{2n} - a_{2n+1}$$

$$S_1 \leq \dots \leq S_{2n+1} \leq S_{2n} \leq \dots \leq S_0$$

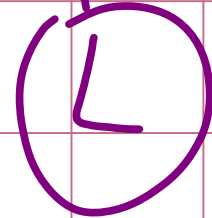
4)  $S_{2n} \rightarrow L_1 \in \mathbb{R}$  decrescente }  
 $S_{2n+1} \rightarrow L_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  crescente } parzi monbre  
e limitate



5)  $L_1 = L_2$  perché:

$$\left. \begin{array}{ccc} S_{2n+1} = S_{2n} - a_{2n+1} \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ L_2 \quad L_1 \quad 0 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow L_1 = L_2$$

6) quindi:  $S_n \rightarrow L \in \mathbb{R}$ , cioè  $\sum (-1)^n a_n$  converge

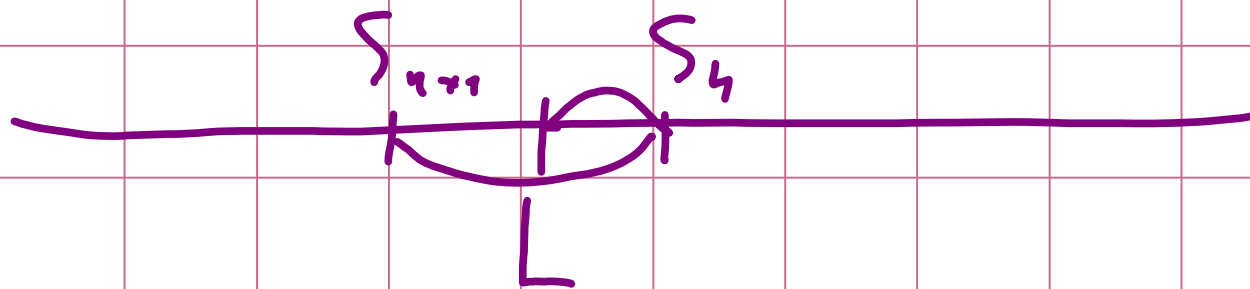


Observazione

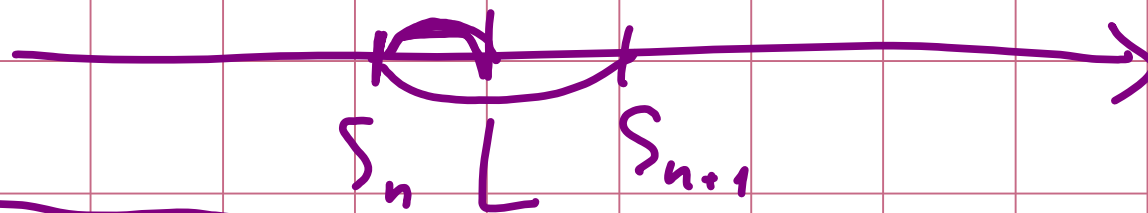
$$S_n$$

$$S_{n+1} = S_n + (-1)^{n+1} a_{n+1}$$

$n$  pari



$n$  dispari



$$|S_n - L| \leq |S_{n+1} - S_n| = a_{n+1}$$

**Esempio 1**

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \left( \sin \frac{1}{n} \right)^a$$

$$a > 0$$

Studiare, al variare di  $a$ , convergenza semplice e assoluta della serie.

1) Convergenza assoluta.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left( \sin \frac{1}{n} \right)^a$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^a}$$

$a > 1$  converge

$0 < a \leq 1$  diverge.

per  $a > 1$

2) Conv. semplice

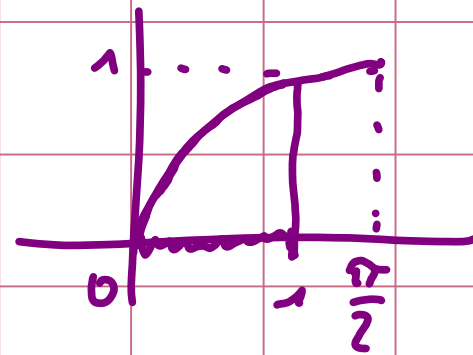
$$\boxed{a > 0}$$

$$\sum_{h=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^h \left( \sin \frac{1}{h} \right)^a$$

← condizione  $a > 0$  la serie  
converge grazie a Leibniz

- ) segno alterno SI
- )  $\left( \sin \frac{1}{h} \right)^a \rightarrow 0$  decrescente SI

$$\frac{1}{h+1} < \frac{1}{h}$$
$$\left( \sin \frac{1}{h+1} \right)^a < \left( \sin \frac{1}{h} \right)^a$$



Übersv.

Made Sbruflets

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \sin \frac{1}{n}$$



$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n}$$

NO

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**Exempio 2**

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \right)$$

↑  $\approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$

~~$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{n} \right)$$~~

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} \quad \text{diverge}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

↑

Converge grazie a Leibniz

Example 3

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{h}\right)^{h \ln n}}$$

Analise conv. absoluta e simplice.

1) Conv. Absoluta

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{h}\right)^{h \ln n}}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{h}\right)^{h \ln n}$$

$$e^{\ln n} = n$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n \ln n}} > \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n} \text{ diverge}$$

(crit. del confronto)

$$\sum \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n \ln n}} \text{ diverge}$$

1) Convergenza semplice

$$\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n \ln n}}$$

Converge  
per  
Leibniz



$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{h}\right)^n \ln n \xrightarrow{+ \infty} + \infty$$

$e$

①)  $\frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{h}\right)^{h \ln h}} \rightarrow 0$  decrescendo

$\left(1 + \frac{1}{h}\right)^n \ln n < \left(1 + \frac{1}{h+1}\right)^{h+1} \ln(h+1)$

## Esercizio 4

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\sqrt[3]{n}}\right)$$

Diverge

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)$$

$$\ln\left(1 + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\sqrt[3]{n}}\right) = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\sqrt[3]{n}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{n^2}} + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}}\right)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\sqrt[3]{n}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{n^2}} + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}}\right) \right)$$

## Metodo Strogliato

$$\ln(1+x) \approx x \quad \text{per } x \rightarrow 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\sqrt[3]{n}}$$

Converge per  
Leibniz

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left( -\frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{n^2}} + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}}\right) \right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}} + o\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}}\right) \right)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n^2}}$$

diverge

Exemplo 9

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)}{n}$$

converge

$$1 + \frac{0}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{0}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{0}{6} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{0}{8} + \dots$$

$$S_{2n+1} = S_{2n+2}$$

$$S_{2n+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = b_n$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1}$$

converge per Leibniz